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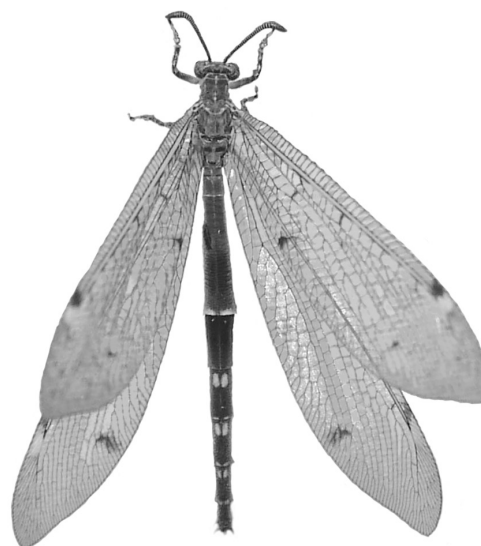


Кавказский Энтомологический Бюллетень

CAUCASIAN ENTOMOLOGICAL BULLETIN

Том 14. Вып. 2

Vol. 14. No. 2



Ростов-на-Дону
2018

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составление, редактирование
compiling. editing

На титуле оригинальная фотография В.А. Кривохатского *Distoleon tetragrammicus* (Fabricius, 1798)

Специальный редактор выпуска (по Coleoptera: Tenebrionidae):
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Русская версия журнала – http://www.ssc-ras.ru/ru/journal/kavkazskii_yntomologicheskii_byulleten/
English version – http://www.ssc-ras.ru/en/journal/caucasian_entomological_bulletin/

Техническое редактирование и компьютерная верстка номера – *С.В. и М.В. Набоженко*; корректура – *С.В. Набоженко*

Издание осуществляется при поддержке Южного научного центра РАН (Ростов-на-Дону)

Журнал индексируется в eLibrary.ru, Thomson Reuters (Zoological Record, BIOSIS Previews, Russian Science Index Citation), ZooBank
The journal is indexed/referenced in eLibrary.ru, Thomson Reuters (Zoological Record, BIOSIS Previews, Russian Science Index Citation), ZooBank



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(1942–2018)

A revision of the genus *Ascelosodis* L. Redtenbacher, 1868 (Coleoptera: Tenebrionidae: Pimeliinae: Edrotini) of Pamir

Обзор рода *Ascelosodis* L. Redtenbacher, 1868 (Coleoptera: Tenebrionidae: Pimeliinae: Edrotini) Памира

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Key words: Coleoptera, Tenebrionidae, *Ascelosodis*, revision, new species, Pamir.

Ключевые слова: Coleoptera, Tenebrionidae, *Ascelosodis*, ревизия, новый вид, Памир.

Abstract. A taxonomic review of the genus *Ascelosodis* L. Redtenbacher, 1868 (Tenebrionidae: Pimeliinae: Edrotini) of Pamir is given. The tribal placement of the genus is corrected (not Tentyriini as in Catalogue of Palaearctic Coleoptera 2008 and not Erymetopini as in Chinese revisions). Two species of the genus are known from Pamir: *A. concinna* Bates, 1879 (name is corrected from masculine to feminine) from Eastern Pamir: Tajikistan, Afghanistan (new record) and China (new record) and *A. abdurakhmanovi* sp. n. from Western Pamir (Tajikistan). The new species differs from *A. concinna* by the body being completely setose ventrally and bare dorsally, mentum with transverse line of 10 long yellowish setae, form of pronotum, setose trochanters, and pro- and mesotibiae not fossorial, narrow. A redescription of *A. concinna* and a map of the distribution of both species are given.

Резюме. Дан таксономический обзор рода *Ascelosodis* L. Redtenbacher, 1868 (Tenebrionidae: Pimeliinae: Edrotini) Памира. Исправлено систематическое положение рода (не относится к трибе Tentyriini, как в каталоге палеарктических жесткокрылых 2008 года, и не относится к трибе Erymetopini, как в китайских ревизиях). Из Памира известно два вида рода: *A. concinna* Bates, 1879 (видовое название изменено с мужского на женский род) из Восточного Памира (Таджикистан, Афганистан (первое указание для страны) и Китая (первое указание для страны)) и *A. abdurakhmanovi* sp. n. из Западного Памира (Таджикистан). Новый вид отличается голым сверху и полностью опушенным снизу телом, ментумом с поперечным рядом длинных светлых щетинок, формой переднеспинки и узкими не копательными передними и средними голенями. Приводятся переписание *A. concinna* и карта распределения двух видов.

The genus *Ascelosodis* was described by Redtenbacher [1868] with the type species *A. serripes* (monotype). *Ascelosodis* is a small genus of tenebrionid beetles,

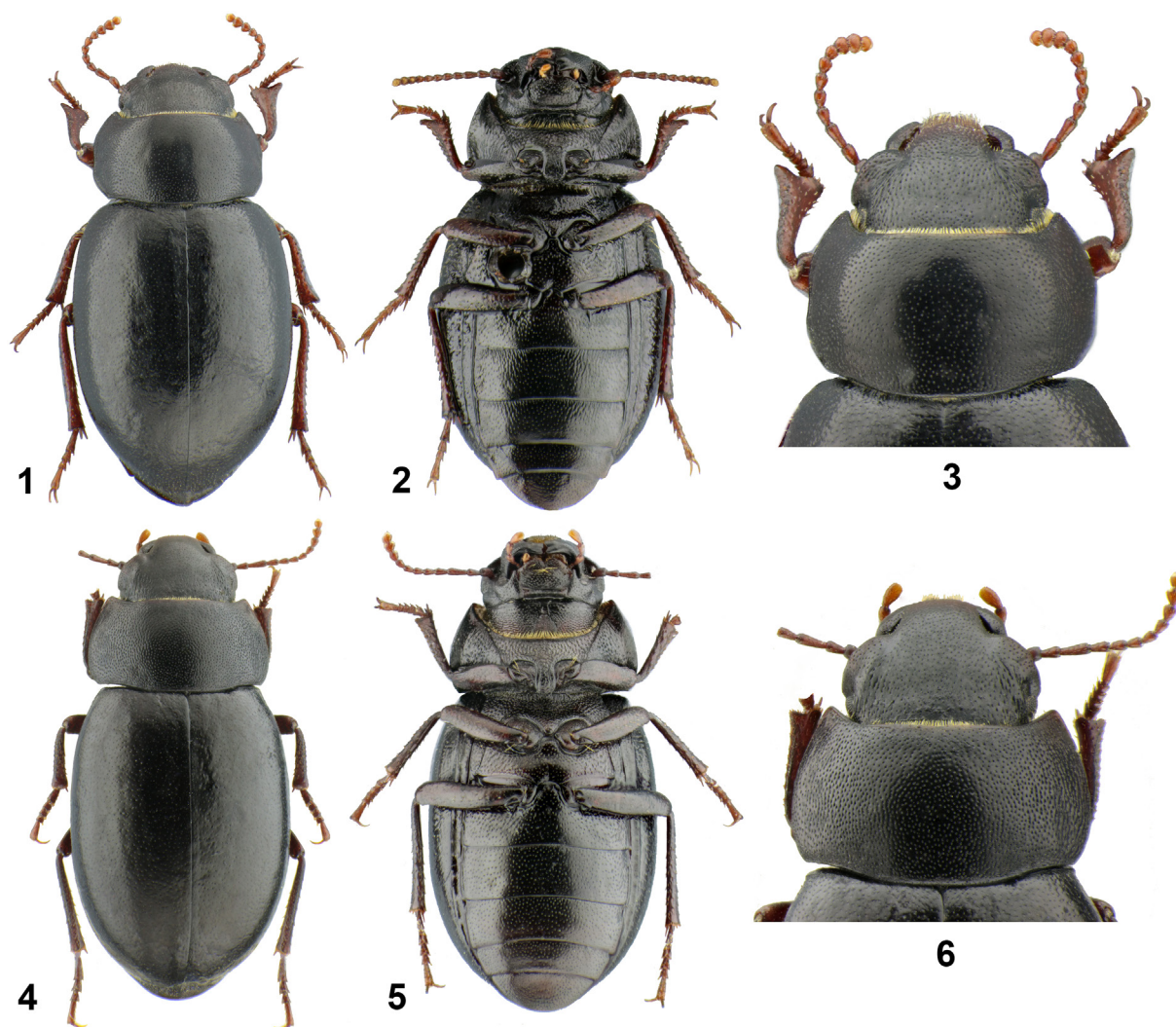
the only Palaearctic group of the tribe Edrotini Casey, 1907 with 26 species is distributed in higher altitudes of the Tibetan Plateau, Pamir, Kunlun, Paropamisus and Himalayas [Ren, Shi, 2006]. One species was known from Middle Asia and two from Afghanistan. Other species of the tribe Edrotini are distributed in the New World [Bousquet et al., 2018].

The greatest contribution to the knowledge of *Ascelosodis* was made by Bates [1879], who described six species which were collected by Dr Stoliczka during the Forsyth Expedition to Kashgar in 1873–1874. Later, Fairmaire [1891] described one additional species from India. Faunistic works containing new information about the composition and distribution of *Ascelosodis* from Middle Asia were published by Reitter [1896, 1915]. Blair [1923] described five species of the genus based on results of the second expedition to Everest. Koch [1948] described two species from India and China. Kaszab [1959, 1961, 1965, 1968] published some faunistic works with descriptions of five species and gave new information on the ecology and distribution of *Ascelosodis* [Kaszab et al., 1978]. A taxonomic review of *Ascelosodis* with the description of six Chinese species and a key to all known species was made by Ren and Shi [2006, 2007].

Doyen [1993] transferred the genus *Ascelosodis* from the tribe Tentyriini Solier, 1835 to the tribe Eurymetopini Casey, 1907 based on the female internal tract, ventral spicula and other morphological characters, and Ren and Shi [2006] mentioned it, but in the Catalogue of Palaearctic Coleoptera [Löbl et al., 2008] the genus *Ascelosodis* still belongs to the tribe Tentyriini. Bouchard et al. [2005] placed Eurymetopini as a junior synonym of Edrotini Lacordaire, 1859. As a result, the genus *Ascelosodis* belongs to the tribe Edrotini.

A review of the genus *Ascelosodis* from Pamir with the description of a new species is presented below.

Material examined is located in the Zoological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences (ZIN, St Petersburg, Russia).



Figs 1–6. *Ascelosodis* spp., habitus and details of structure.

1–3 – *A. concinna*: 1 – dorsal view, 2 – ventral view, 3 – details of head and pronotum; 4–6 – *A. abdurakhmanovi* sp. n.: 4 – dorsal view, 5 – ventral view, 6 – head and pronotum.

Рис. 1–6. *Ascelosodis* spp., общий вид и детали строения.

1–3 – *A. concinna*: 1 – вид сверху, 2 – вид снизу, 3 – голова и переднеспинка; 4–6 – *A. abdurakhmanovi* sp. n.: 4 – вид сверху, 5 – вид снизу, 6 – голова и переднеспинка.

Ascelosodis concinna Bates, 1879

(Figs 1–3, 7–13, 17, 19)

Bates, 1879: 468; Reitter, 1896: 303 (*Orocina semenowi*); Blair, 1923: 281; Koch, 1948: 77; Kaszab, 1959: 359; 1968: 51; Doyen, 1993: 480; Ren, Shi, 2007: 539, 540.

Material. Tajikistan: 2♂, 6♀, Issyk-bash, Aksu River, 12.07.1888 (leg. B.L. Grombchevskij); 3♂, 4♀, Darvaz, Aktash-Ravat, Aksu River, 13100' f, 30.07.1888 (leg. B.L. Grombchevskij); 32♂, 35♀, Pamir, 1.10.1888 (leg. B.L. Grombchevskij); 1♂, Taldyk-su River, Alay, 14.07.1895 (leg. S.I. Korzhinskij); 2♀, Pamir, Rangkul Lake, 1897 (leg. A.N. Kaznakov); 1♀, Toguz-bulak, 3000 m, 23.06.1904 (leg. G.G. Jakobson); 1♀, Pamir, Karakul Lake, 27–28.06.1906 (leg. Horev); 2♀, Aksu River, 3700 m, 7.06.1909 (leg. G.G. Jakobson); 1♀, Pamirskiy post (now Murgab), 10.06.1909 (leg. G.G. Jakobson); 1♂, 1♀, Kaydatash pass, 3700 m, 15.06.1909 (leg. G.G. Jakobson); 2♀, Pamir, Mazar-tepe, 1.07.1909 (leg. G.G. Jakobson); 2♂, 4♀, Pamir, near Zorkul Lake, 3600 m, 2.07.1909 (leg. G.G. Jakobson); 24♂, 29♀, Pamir, northeast coast of Karakul Lake, 6–11.07.1928 (leg. A.N. Reichardt); 3♂, Pamir, Karakul Lake, 6.08.1928 (leg. E.F. Rozmivovich); 5♀, Shorkul Lake (Zorkul), under teresken, 11.07.1936 (leg. A.A. Saakyan); 2♂, 2♀, Chechekty, under teresken, 12.07.1936 (collector unknown); 5♀, Murgab, under teresken, 15.07.1936 (collector unknown); 1♂, 1♀, Pamir,

Bash-chumbez, 17.07.1936 (leg. A.A. Saakyan); 4♂, 8♀, Pamir, Karakul, under teresken, 1.07.1948 (leg. A.N. Kirichenko); 1♂, Pamir, Balyandkiik River, Zulumart River mouth, 6.08.1958 (K.B. Gorodkov); 1♀, Pamir, middle flow of Western Pshart River, 5 km from mouth of Donan-Kayindy River, 3700 m, semidesert, 8.07.1958 (leg. K.B. Gorodkov); 1♀, on the border of Western and Eastern Pamir, under stones, 6.07.1960 (leg. I.K. Lopatin); 8♂, 8♀, E Pamir, Aksu River, Shaymak, 8.07.1960 (leg. I.K. Lopatin); 5♂, 10♀, Pamir, Zor (Zorkul) 4000 m, under teresken, 9.07.1960 (leg. A.V. Bogachev); 2♂, 2♀, Pamir, Chechekty, 4000 m, under stones, 25.07.1960 (leg. I. Lindt); 9♂, 5♀, near Kizil-Rabat, 4100 m, 27.07.1960 (leg. I. Lindt); 4♂, 6♀, Pamir, Rangkul Lake, 3.08.1960 (leg. I.K. Lopatin). China/Tajikistan: 6♂, 4♀, Sary-Kol Ridge, Chinese border of Pamir, 4300 m, 8.07.1928 (A.N. Reichardt). China: 6♂, 4♀, Pamir, western slope of Sary-Kol Ridge, 28.07.1960 (leg. I. Lindt). Afghanistan: 18♂, 9♀, Vakhan, 3.08.1888 (leg. B.L. Grombchevskij).

Description. Male. Body robust, black, antennae and legs reddish-brown, body bare dorsally and covered with short yellowish setae ventrally only on the surface of prothoracic hypomera, lateral sides of elytra and legs. Anterior margin of frontoclypeus slightly rounded in middle and with deep emargination on sides. Genae weakly evenly rounded, not sinuate. Head widest at genal level. Ratio of maximal width of head to distance between eyes 1.1. Antennae

short, with last apical antennomere reaching basal third of pronotum. Ratio of length (width) of antennomeres II–XI: 0.4(0.2) : 0.5(0.2) : 0.4(0.2) : 0.3(0.2) : 0.3(0.2) : 0.3(0.2) : 0.3(0.2) : 0.3(0.2) : 0.3(0.2) : 0.3(0.2). Punctuation of disc fine and sparse (puncture diameter 1.5–2 times as wide as distance between punctures). Vertex with coarse and moderately dense punctures (puncture diameter subequal to distance between punctures). Mentum with deep triangular emargination in middle of anterior margin, with coarse and moderately dense punctation (puncture diameter subequal to distance between punctures), without setae or with 1–2 setae.

Pronotum transverse (1.7 times as wide as long), widest in middle, 1.3 times as wide as head. Ratio of pronotal width at anterior margin, in middle and at base 5 : 6 : 5.5. Anterior margin of pronotum widely emarginate, base widely rounded in middle. Lateral margins of pronotum rounded with sinuate middle margins, not sinuate at base. Anterior angles of pronotum acute, projected, posterior angles obtuse. All margins of pronotum beaded, bead of anterior margin smooth in middle. Disc of pronotum moderately convex, without depression in basal part. Punctuation of disc fine and sparse (puncture diameter 1.5–2 times as wide as distance between punctures). Outer margin of prothoracic hypomera with transverse wrinkles, rest of surface with coarse, moderately dense punctures (puncture diameter subequal to distance between punctures). Prosternal process laminar, protruded, laterally acute, not beaded, without longitudinal depression. Prosternum with rows of narrow regularly depressed cicatricose foveae.

Elytra with wrinkles on surface, moderately elongate (1.3 times as long as wide), slightly convex, 3 times longer and 1.3 times wider than pronotum, 1.7 times wider than head. Elytra without striae, with very fine, sparse punctation (puncture diameter 2–3 times as wide as distance between punctures), apical half of elytra with almost invisible punctation. Epipleura smooth. Mesoventrite with rasp-like foveae. Metaventrite with fine, moderately dense punctation (puncture diameter subequal to distance between punctures).

Abdominal ventrites with fine and sparse punctation (puncture diameter 1.5–3 times as wide as distance between punctures). Abdominal ventrites 1 and 2 completely beaded laterally, ventrite 3 beaded only anteriorly, ventrite 4 beaded on less than half its surface, ventrite 5 not beaded.

Legs short. All trochanters without long yellowish setae. Anterior tibiae depressed along dorsal surface of outer margin. Pro- and mesotibiae greatly expanded and extended into a tooth at apex, metatibiae slightly expand to apex. Ratio of femur/tibia/tarsus: 3 : 2 : 1.5 in fore legs, 3.5 : 2.5 : 2 in middle legs, and 3.5 : 4 : 2.5 in hind legs.

Body length 7–8.5 mm, width 3.5–4 mm.

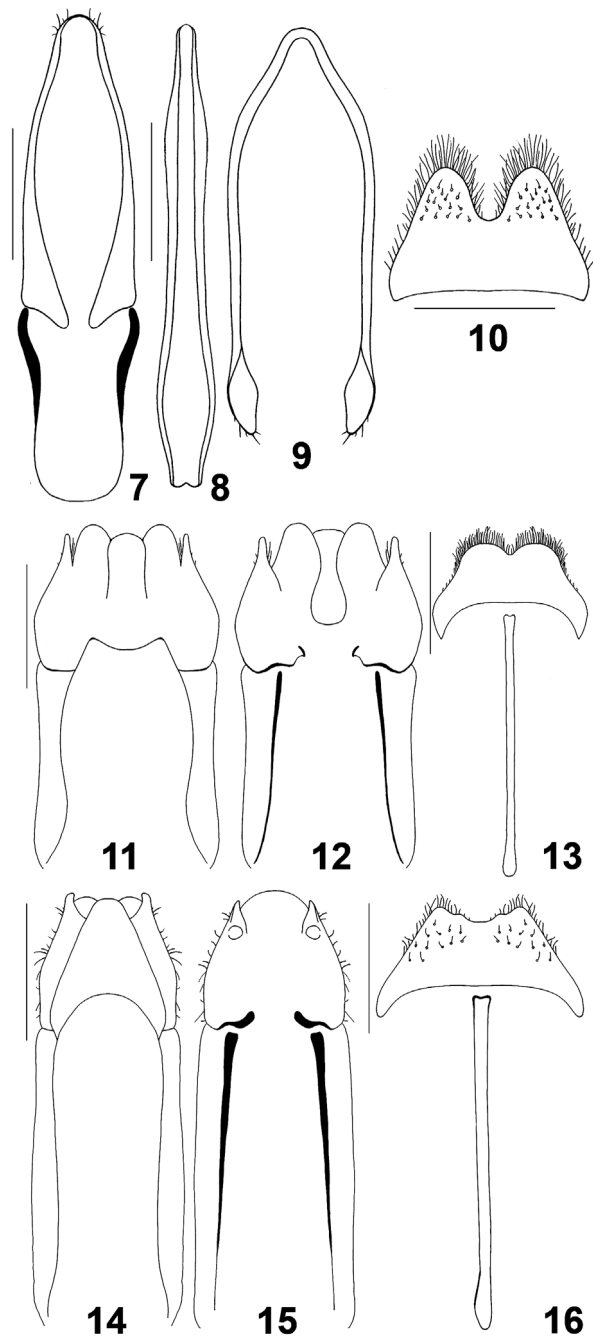
Distribution. Tajikistan, Afghanistan, China (Eastern Pamir). New record for Afghanistan and China (Fig. 19).

Ascelosodis abdurakhmanovi sp. n.

(Figs 4–6, 14–16, 18, 19)

Material. Holotype, ♀, and 1 paratype (both in ZIN) with labels: "Tajikistan, Obikhingou Riv., near Tavil-Dara, 3.III.1983, V. Prasolov leg.," "*Ascelosodis* sp. n., det. M.V. Nabozhenko".

Description. Female. Body robust, black, antennae and legs reddish-brown, body bare dorsally and completely covered with short yellowish setae ventrally. Anterior margin of frontoclypeus slightly rounded in middle and with deep emargination on sides. Genae weakly evenly rounded, not sinuated. Head widest at genal level. Ratio of maximal width of head to distance between eyes 1.1. Antennae short, with last apical antennomere reaching basal third of pronotum. Ratio of length (width) of antennomeres II–XI: 0.4(0.3) : 0.7(0.3) : 0.5(0.3) : 0.4(0.3) : 0.4(0.3) : 0.4(0.3) : 0.4(0.3) : 0.4(0.4) : 0.4(0.4) : 0.5(0.4). Punctuation of disc fine and sparse (puncture diameter 1.5–2 times as wide as distance between punctures). Vertex with coarse and moderately dense weakly rasp-



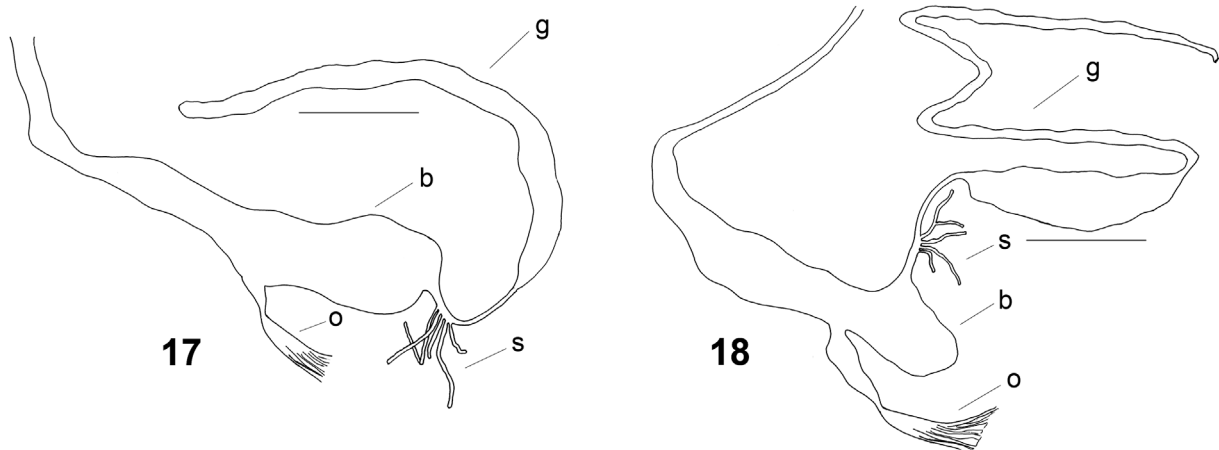
Figs 7–16. *Ascelosodis* spp., details of structure.

7–13 – *A. concinna*: 7 – тегмен, 8 – пенис, 9 – гастральная спикула, 10 – inner sternite VIII, 11 – яйцеклад, вентрально, 12 – яйцеклад, дорсально, 13 – вентральная спикула; 14–16 – *A. abdurakhmanovi* sp. n.: 14 – яйцеклад, вентрально, 15 – яйцеклад, дорсально, 16 – вентральная спикула. Масштабные линейки – 1 мм.

Рис. 7–16. *Ascelosodis* spp., детали строения.

7–13 – *A. concinna*: 7 – тегмен, 8 – пенис, 9 – гастральная спикула, 10 – VIII внутренний стернит, 11 – яйцеклад, вентрально, 12 – яйцеклад, дорсально, 13 – вентральная спикула; 14–16 – *A. abdurakhmanovi* sp. n.: 14 – яйцеклад, вентрально, 15 – яйцеклад, дорсально, 16 – вентральная спикула. Масштабные линейки – 1 мм.

like punctures (puncture diameter subequal to distance between punctures). Mentum with deep triangle emargination in the middle of anterior margin, with fine and moderately dense punctation (puncture diameter subequal to distance between punctures) and transverse line of 10 long yellowish setae.



Figs 17–18. *Ascelosodis* spp., details of female internal tract.

17 – *A. concinna*; 18 – *A. abdurakhmanovi* sp. n. b – bursa copulatrix; g – accessory gland; o – oviduct; s – spermatheca.

Рис. 17–18. *Ascelosodis* spp., половые протоки самок.

17 – *A. concinna*; 18 – *A. abdurakhmanovi* sp. n. b – копулятивная сумка; g – железа сперматеки; o – яйцевод; s – сперматека.

Pronotum transverse (1.8 times as wide as long), widest at middle, 1.5 times as wide as head. Ratio of pronotal width at anterior margin, at middle and at base 6 : 7.5 : 7. Anterior margin of pronotum widely emarginate, base bisinuate, widely rounded at middle. Lateral margins of pronotum moderately rounded, not sinuate near base. Anterior angles of pronotum acute, projected, posterior angles obtuse. All margins of pronotum beaded, bead of anterior margin smooth in middle. Disc of pronotum moderately convex, without depression in basal part. Punctuation of disc fine

and moderately sparse in middle (puncture diameter subequal to distance between punctures), rest of surface of disc with fine and sparse elongate punctures (puncture diameter 1.5–2 times as wide as distance between punctures). Outer margin of prothoracic hypomera without punctation, rest of surface punctate with coarse, moderately dense weakly rasp-like punctures. Prosternal process laminar, protruded, laterally acute, beaded, with longitudinal depression. Prosternum with rows of narrow regularly depressed cicatricose foveae.

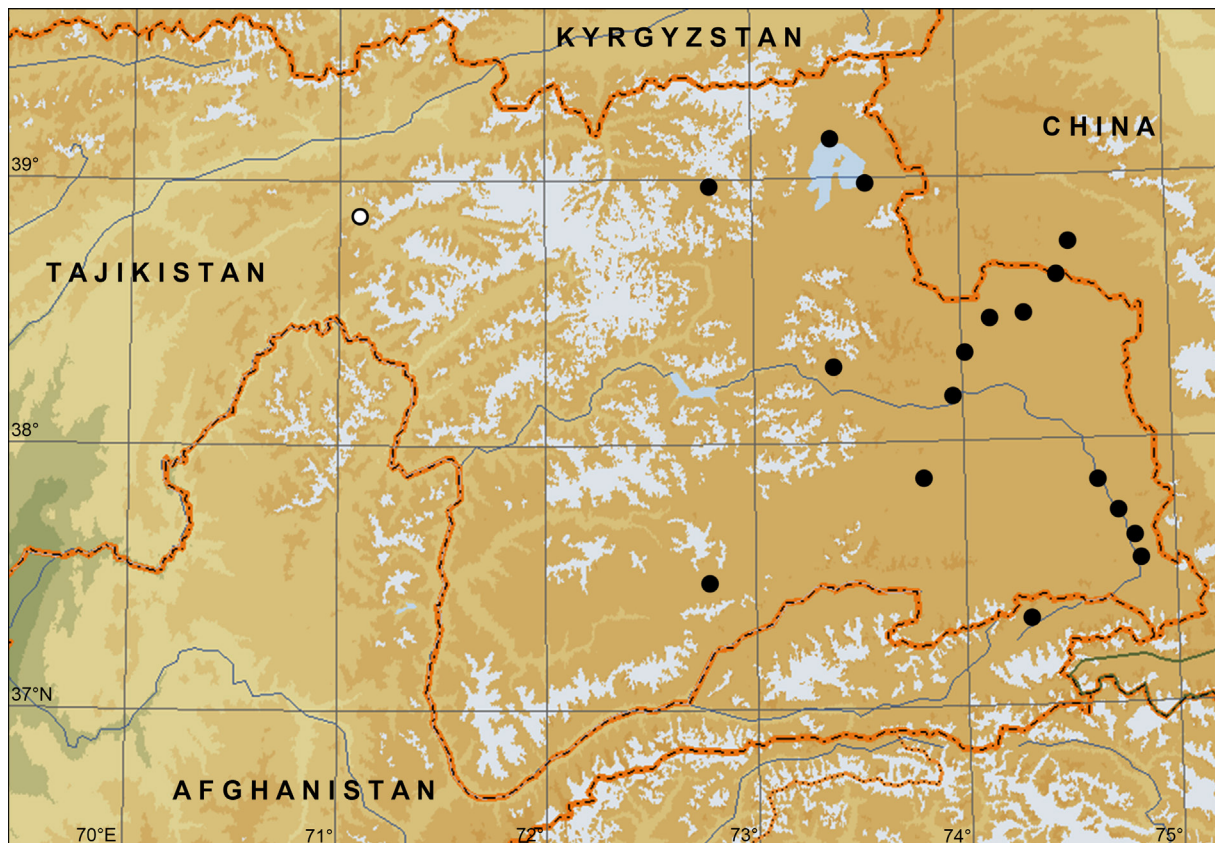


Fig. 19. Distribution of *Ascelosodis* spp., *A. concinna* – black circles; *A. abdurakhmanovi* sp. n. – white circle.

Fig. 19. Распространение *Ascelosodis* spp., *A. concinna* – черные точки; *A. abdurakhmanovi* sp. n. – белая точка.

Elytra glabrous, moderately elongate (1.4 times as long as wide), slightly convex, 3.3 times longer and 1.2 times wider than pronotum, 1.8 times wider than head. Elytra without striae, with very fine, sparse punctation (puncture diameter 2–3 times as wide as distance between punctures), apical half of elytra with almost invisible punctation. Epipleura smooth. Mesoventrite with rasp-shaped foveae. Metaventrite with fine, moderately dense punctation (puncture diameter subequal to distance between punctures).

Abdominal ventrites with fine and sparse punctation (puncture diameter 2–3 times as wide as distance between punctures). Abdominal ventrites 1 and 2 completely beaded laterally, ventrite 3 beaded only in anterior half, ventrites 4–5 not beaded.

Legs short. All trochanters have several long yellowish setae. Anterior tibiae depressed along dorsal surface of outer margin. All tibiae straight, slightly expanding to apex. Ratio of femur/tibia/tarsus: 3 : 2.5 : 2 in fore legs, 4 : 3 : 2.5 in middle legs, and 5 : 4 : 3 in hind legs.

Body length 8–9 mm, width 3.7–4.5 mm.

Diagnosis. The new species is most similar to *A. concinna* which also has the mesoventrite with rasp-like foveae, but differs from it by the body being bare dorsally and completely covered with short setae ventrally (*A. concinna* has short setae only on the surface of the prothoracic hypomera, lateral sides of the elytra and the legs), mentum with transverse line of 10 long yellowish setae (*A. concinna* has the mentum without setae or with 1–2 setae), lateral margins of pronotum regularly rounded (*A. concinna* has the margins medially sinuate), with denser and coarser punctation of the pronotal disc, prothrochanters with two long setae, meso- and metatrochanters with a single long seta (*A. concinna* has trochanters with only a single short seta), all tibiae slightly expanding to apex, not fossorial (*A. concinna* has fossorial pro- and mesotibiae, greatly expanded and extended into a tooth at apex, metatibiae slightly expanded apically), structure of ovipositor and female genital tubes as in Figs 14–16, 18.

Distribution. Western Pamir (Fig. 19).

Etymology. The new species is named in the memory of Professor Gayirbeg M. Abdurakhmanov, who added a great contribution to the study of Palaearctic Tenebrionidae.

Acknowledgements

The author expresses deep gratitude to the staff of the Laboratory of Insect Systematics of the Zoological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences (St Petersburg, Russia): M.G. Volkovitch, S.V. Andreeva and B.M. Kataev for their help with the collections of ZIN and providing access to the necessary equipment. The author is also very grateful to D.A. Dubovikoff (Saint Petersburg State University, St Petersburg, Russia) for making photos of *Ascelosodis*,

and to Eric G. Matthews (South Australian Museum, Adelaide, Australia) and an anonymous reviewer for the linguistic review and valuable comments.

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Received / Поступила: 15.10.2018

Accepted / Принята: 31.10.2018